

The Evening World

Published by the Free Publishing Company,
42 to 52 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1894.

Subscription to THE EVENING WORLD
(including postage)

PER MONTH \$1.00
PER YEAR \$10.00

Vol. 35 No. 12,016

Entered at the Post-Office at New York as second-class matter.

BRANCH OFFICES:
WORLD TOWN OFFICE—Junction of Broadway and Fifth Ave. at 52nd St.
WORLD HARBOR OFFICE—121st St. and Madison Ave.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Inquirer Office, 629 Chestnut St.
WASHINGTON—707 14th St.

THE WORLD'S Average Circulation

For June, 1894.

462,522
per day.

For June, 1893.

311,635
per day.

Gain in Three Years.

150,887
per day.

Readers of THE EVENING WORLD having the right to the month should send in their orders and have THE EVENING WORLD mailed to them regularly.

The French citizens' Fourth of July comes on the 14th, which is to-day.

Mr. Deffer's whiskers will now have a chance to luxuriate in a blessed calm.

Has real municipal home rule no real advocate in the Constitutional Convention?

Compens had the dreadful example of Debs to help steer him away from the un wisdom of a further hopeless strike.

The suspense of the strike is broken. Now for renewed efforts to promptly break the tariff suspense at Washington.

Do you want to help Croker and Martin and Dwyer get some more of it? Then work for a "straight" local ticket.

When New York has come to the burning of its garbage it will have dumped a great load of anti-progress into the sea of the outgrowth.

Now if Attorney-General Olney would only turn some of that revealed energy towards discovering that the law can touch the Trusts.

Mr. Platt is no longer a happy political family. And all the members of the son waves at Manhattan Beach is sad to the car of the tottering Thugs boat.

Dr. Depew and the New York Central Railway Company will discover that the State of New York also has rights on its water front. And the North River will be bridged.

Debs' notice of surrender admitted more strongly than anybody could have charged them the baleful effects of the hopeless strike movement into which he led so many men.

No "straight" local ticket. An upright candidate, regardless of party, and a platform broad as all the better New York. These are the essentials for the municipal campaign.

Dr. Parkhurst's appeal against the "straight" ticket is timely, and what he says of the effect of narrow party influence in the municipal campaign is true. Think it over.

Reports that the House conferees have won over the Senate conferees on the wool schedule are hope-inspiring. Now at the sugar differences melt away, also, in favor of the people.

It won't be municipal home rule so long as a single tie binds the administration of city affairs to the caprices of a changing Legislature at Albany. Tell this so that the Constitutional Convention will understand it.

"I think our business is worth more to New York than any number of bridges," says Dr. Depew, of the New York Central Railroad Company. Nevertheless, the North River is going to be bridged, Doctor, and nobody is afraid that your Company's business is going to suffer.

Yesterday was Friday, and was the thirteenth day of the month. A veritable bugbear of a day to the superstitious. Yet it saw the great strike trouble broken and witnessed the disposition of Prendergast. It was not an unlucky day for the nation's peace of mind.

Dr. Parkhurst reminds New Yorkers in his appeal that only four months remain before the November election. Few less great municipal issues are to be lost, those must be busy months for the friends of good municipal government. Shall there not be a better New York, than that the opportunity is ripe to establish it?

Early in the late struggle at Chicago a fellow-railway magnate remarked of Mr. John M. Egan, President of the General Managers' Association, that he was a "numskull." Mr. Egan's treat-

ment of the Debs overtire to peace yesterday cannot be regarded in the light of a refutation of this assertion.

Mr. John M. Egan and the General Managers' Association should be instructed by their superiors in brains and office that some degree of courtesy to a better opponent need not be inconsistent even with the policy of uncompromising resistance. The shuffling which the general managers administered in the matter of the Debs overtire was a piece of impudent brazenness, which even the public sentiment that was against the strikers will generally condemn. While there was no call upon the managers to accept any terms dictated by Debs, a diplomatic response to what was certainly a fairly framed proposal of surrender would not have been beneath the managerial dignity, and would have done much to promote the better feeling all around for which everybody must hope.

THE PRESENT OUTLOOK.

The strike is practically over. The "calling out" by President Debs is contained on certain "conditions." It is true, and he talks about resuming the strike if these conditions are refused. But everybody knows that this would not be possible. After the firm position taken by President Debs, and the approval of his action by all parties and to the whole country, it would be a vain task to seek to induce him to renew a struggle whose hopelessness has been demonstrated.

The condition proposed by President Debs is that the strikers who are not being charged with any criminal act shall be taken back by the railroad companies without prejudice. There is probably justice in the position taken by some of the companies that they are bound to retain in their services such men as accepted work on the roads when the strike took place, and it is very well known that they need men, and especially such as are capable and experienced, and it is not wise for them to practise deception by pretending they have all the hands they want, not to it good judgment to keep up their refusal to recognize or hold negotiations with any labor organization. A little frank and honest dealing between the roads and their employees would create a better feeling and make strikes less frequent.

As a matter of fact, it is certain that if the trouble closely came home to it in a very short time before every good man is back at work. It is also sure that the present feeling, since the determination not to resist the Federal authorities was reached, leans towards the employers rather than the corporations. Not that the corporations are in a better position, but that a better disposition to meet the workmen, especially on the part of the Pullman men, would have been out of place.

The sympathy of the people is not with the corporations in their determined opposition to labor organizations.

ON THE OTHER LEG.

This week on the other leg in the United States Court, out West, just now, Grand Crossman yesterday advised the Grand Jury that it was their duty to inquire into the course of the railroad managers, if, as is charged, their conduct has been designed to hinder or obstruct the transportation of the United States mails. This is a serious charge, and the Grand Jury should be very careful to see that they have the mails stopped in several ways in order to secure the protection of the Federal Government.

The Judge charged the jury that if two or more persons agreed wrongfully among themselves to discharge men or to fail to employ men in order to obstruct the transportation of the mails, or of interstate commerce, and if, in doing so, they are guilty of conspiracy and should be indicted.

Judge Morrow, in San Francisco, called the attention of the Grand Jury to the fact that the mails had been interrupted, and charged them that the railroad companies, in view of the seriousness of the situation, were in duty bound to waive temporarily all question concerning the make-up of regular trains, and to do all in their power to move the mails and interstate commerce. The Judge believed a failure in this duty would be a failure in this duty of the United States, and that the parties were in the law of conspiracy.

It is proper that the investigations by the Grand Jury should examine both sides of this conspiracy question.

THE GREAT BRIDGE.

The rumor that the construction of the New York and New Jersey Bridge would be obstructed by the ownership of the water-front property between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-ninth streets, by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, does not appear to have any substantial foundation.

Secretary Swan of the Bridge Company, disposed of the report very effectively. The Railroad Company does not own the land under water. It only leases it up to the bulkhead line for a term of years. The bridge can cross this land at any point between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-ninth streets in its hands of private owners, and any land not in actual use for railroad purposes can be condemned for the purposes of the bridge.

The question of the location of the pier and the length of the span is to be decided by the State Engineer. The bridge will be built, and nobody is afraid that your Company's business is going to suffer.

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secure the privilege of filling up the Hudson River, for the purpose of building its tracks over its bed, to the destruction of all the water interests of navigation. It is wise for the corporation now to seek to obstruct the bridging of the Hudson for its own selfish purposes, against the interests of the whole country.

A FISHY STORY.

The attempt to burn the French frigate *Carbet*, which was launched at Toulon yesterday, is attributed to the Anarchists, and a man supposed to be long to that party has been arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary. It is said that he had confessed, and if reports are true he will, no doubt, receive the extreme penalty of the law. France cannot afford to tamper with Anarchy any longer; her losses have been too severe.

A wild cat sort of story is circulated in Paris that a plot has been hatched in the United States to explode bombs in the Eliseo Palace, the French Senate Chamber, the Chamber of Deputies and the Palace of Justice. It is said that the bombs are manufactured here and taken over by the conspirators. This story may well be pronounced a hoax. It is not probable that it has any foundation and Sept. Byrne would doubtless laugh at it. But it may be well to keep an eye on European passengers with wild eyes and heavy beards, nevertheless, and especially to make an examination of the baggage of suspicious people. It is not probable that the bombs are part of the baggage carried by our passenger European steamers.

FOLKS WHO "DON'T GO IN THE BOAT."

This is the season of accidents on the water. A party goes out sailing or fishing, a storm comes up, or there is trouble of some sort with the craft, and lives are lost. Sunday claims the majority of the victims of these accidents, because so many have opportunities which the remainder of the week does not afford.

No Monday morning passes in Summer that in some neighborhood whispering groups are not gathered discussing with special animation the drowning of one or more of their people. They shake their heads sadly and say those Sunday trips are terrible things—there is so much danger in them—so many of them leave, wakes of sorrow and widows and orphans.

In nearly every instance there is some body who was going on the ill-fated excursion, but who did not go. He tells his story freely to his neighbors, coloring it with a tone of regret for those who were lost, but still unable to disguise his rejoicing over his own "narrow escape." It is a good thing, dear reader, in that it is a warning. It is a warning to your friends that you did not go in the boat.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Ex-baseball Empire Pierce Found Tapping a Till.

G. S. Pierce, an ex-baseball umpire, of 120 East Hundred and Sixth street, was held in \$500 bail for trial in the United States Court, out West, just now, charged with having tapped the till in Barney Brogan's saloon, at one hundred and Seventeenth street and Third Avenue.

Pierce, closing his saloon last night Brogan died away in a chair. He was aroused by Policeman Buckridge, the policeman who found the side door open. Pierce said that when he looked up he saw Pierce at the money drawer. Pierce ran out of the saloon, with the money in his pocket, and fled to the street. Policeman Buckridge, who found the side door open, followed him, and caught him at the street. Pierce said that when he looked up he saw Pierce at the money drawer. Pierce ran out of the saloon, with the money in his pocket, and fled to the street. Policeman Buckridge, who found the side door open, followed him, and caught him at the street.

IN A GEORGIA JAIL.

Albert Sidney Buckner, of This City, Convicted of Grand Larceny.

A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., this morning says that Albert Sidney Buckner, of the firm of Banner Buckner, of this city, is a convict in the penitentiary in that city.

He is serving a term of one year for grand larceny, having been convicted of stealing jewelry from guests in a hotel in this city. Buckner, who was Miss Edith Shields, the daughter of a wealthy Knoxville man, is said to be in the hands of her father, who is in Atlanta. Her husband has deserted her.

Buckner was tried and convicted under the name of Edwin Harcourt. He was a lawyer, newspaper man, preacher, insurance agent and adventurer.

BURGULARS IN NEW ROCHELLE.

Three Stores Entered Presumably by New York Cracksmen.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 14.—It is believed that a party of cracksmen from New York visited New Rochelle last night. Three burglaries were reported this morning, and in each instance the work appears to have been done by professionals.

The first place visited by the thieves was a jewelry store, where the safe was cracked and \$200 in cash obtained.

H. E. Scott's grocery store, on Main street, was next entered, but only a small amount of money was found there.

The third store entered was a jewelry store, where the safe was cracked and \$200 in cash obtained.

It is apparently no clue to the burglars.

STOLEN GOODS IN HIS SHOP.

Junk Dealer Quillen and an Alleged Thief Held.

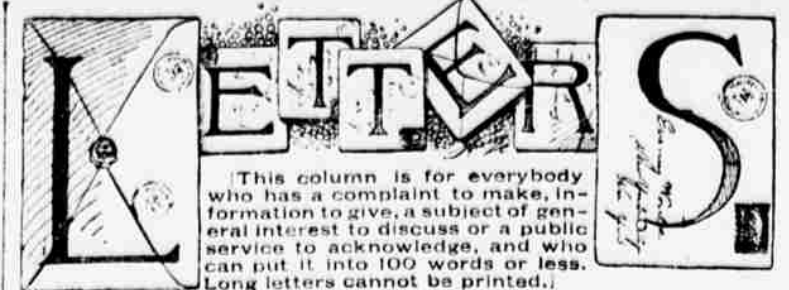
Henry Dredger, a well-known man, fifty-six years old, of 11 Eldridge street, was held for trial on a charge of larceny by Justice Simms, in Essex Market Court, to-day. Gustave Goertner, of 207 East Eighth street, charged him with stealing goods from his shop.

Some of the stolen property was found in the shop of Dredger, who is charged with larceny by Justice Simms, in Essex Market Court, to-day. Gustave Goertner, of 207 East Eighth street, charged him with stealing goods from his shop.

A WOMAN BURGLAR.

Mary Kelly Accused of Robbing James A. Lundy's Rooms.

Mary Kelly, forty-nine years old, of 22 Roosevelt street, was charged in the Tombs Court this morning with robbing the rooms of James A. Lundy, a well-known man, who is charged with larceny by Justice Simms, in Essex Market Court, to-day. Gustave Goertner, of 207 East Eighth street, charged him with stealing goods from his shop.



This column is for everybody who has a complaint to make, information to give, a subject of general interest to discuss or a story to tell. It is for the acknowledgment and who can put it into 100 words or less. Long letters cannot be printed.

Love.

How bright and beautiful is love! How it glows in the heart and soul! How it gives us a sense of purpose and direction! How it makes us feel that we are part of something greater than ourselves!

Love is the most beautiful of all emotions. It is the force that binds us together, the force that gives us meaning and purpose. It is the force that makes us feel that we are part of something greater than ourselves.

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BRAIN FRESHERS.

[This column is for mathematical problems. Only the popular kind that exercise and refresh the mental faculties and do not require elaborate diagrams or solutions will be printed. Our type does not include elaborate diagrams or solutions. The names of the first ten persons sending correct solutions will be printed. Address answers to "Problems, Evening World, P. O. box 2, New York City."]

Integral Right-Angled Triangles.

To the Editor:

I submit below a more general and at the same time more simple rule for forming integral right-angled triangles. Select any two odd numbers which have no common factor. Let these two numbers represent one side of the required triangle and one-half the product of their sum by their difference will represent the other side. One-half the sum of their squares will represent the hypotenuse. This rule will give all the integral right-angled triangles that can be formed, except those produced by multiplying a simpler triangle by some common factor. I give below, also, a set of three integral right-angled triangles of equal area, in answer to Mr. Jones's problem.

Altitude. Base. Hypotenuse. Area.

3, 4, 5, 6

5, 12, 13, 30

8, 15, 17, 60

J. LESTER WOODBRIDGE.

To the Editor:

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